Begin

Reel#479

Ryabinina Z.K.

BORISOV, Yu.P.; RYABININA, Z.K.

Problems related to processing the data used in calculating reservoir discontinuity. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.21:77-84 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

VOINOV, V.V.; RYABININA, Z.K.

Study of efficient thickness as a criterian of nonuniform productive layers of some oil fields. Nauch.- tekh, sbor, po dob. nefti no.13:71-78 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy insitut.
(Oil reservoir engineering)

RYABININA, Z.K.

Calculation of the effect of a layer of nonuniform permeability on fluid yield in time. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.15: 79-82 '61. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Oil reservoir engineering)

GOVOROVA, G.L.; RYABININA, Z.K.

Basis for determining water cut oil layers. Trudy VNII no.10:247-249 '57. (MIRA 14:6)

(Oil reservoir engineering)

RYABININA, Z.K.

Auxiliary functions for calculating drowning and oil yield.
Trudy VNII no.42:252-280 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

VOINOV, V.V.; RYABININA, Z.K.

Effect of lithofacies characteristics of Tuymazy D_I and D_{II} producing layers on production processes. Trudy VNII 12:140-150 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Tuy'mazy region) (Rocks, Sedimentary)

[redacted]

RYABININA, Z.K.

Certain functions of the distribution of parameters recommended for use in the study of nonuniform producible layers. Trudy VNII no.37:145-157 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Oil reservoir engineering)

RYABININA, Z.K.; PRAVEDNIKOV, N.K.

Method of hydrodynamic calculations for determining the recovery of oil and water considering the nonuniform permeability of a layer when programming the development of oil fields. Trudy VNII no.37:158-179 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Oil field flooding)

RYABININAYA, G.N.

KRYLOV, S.S.; RYABININAYA, G.N.; LYANDEBERG, G.Ya.; CHEGODAYEV, D.D.

Forms made of plastic materials for molding gypsum and cement construction details. Rats. i izobr.predl. v stroi no.66:6-7 '53. (MLRA 7:9)
(Architecture--Details) (Plastics)

RYABINKIN, A.

Practice of the organization of payments in milk-industry enterprises. Den. i kred. 17 no.11:48-49 N '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Kuybyshev Province--Milk plants) (Payment)

LAPIKHIN, K.F.; RYABINKIN, A.M. (Omsk)

Evaluation of some methods of pulpitis treatment. Stomatologiia 35 no.1:56 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(TEETH--DISEASES)

RYABINKIN, A.N.

[redacted]

In memory of T. P. Krasnobaev. Pediatriia, Moskva no.3:59-63 May-June 1953.
(CIML 25:1)

1. Of the Clinical Children's Hospital (Head Physician -- Honored Physician RSFSR Ye. V. Prokhorovich), Moscow.

RYABINKIN, A. N.

Ryabinkin, A.N. "Congenital hypertrophic pylorosthenosis and its operative treatment," Trudy VI Vsesoyuz. s'yezda khirurgov. Moscow, 1948, p. 53-64

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

RYABINKIN, A.N. (Moscow).

Timofei Petrovich Krasnobaev and his role in the organization of health protection for children. Med.sestra no.6:25-30 Je '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Krasnobaev, Timofei Petrovich, 1865-1952) (Pediatrics)

RYABINKIN, I.

21

21

Device for comparing the intensity of spectral lines

R...binkin. U.S.S.R. 104,008

[illegible]

Ryabin'kiy, Bronislav Yakovlevich

Planirovaniye i ekonomika metallurgicheskikh zavodov. Izd. 3., per. i dop. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963.

754 p. tables.

ACC NR: AT6032730 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0058/0062

AUTHOR: Ryabinkin, L. A.; Voskresenskiy, Yu. N.; Rapoport, M. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Modeling of reflection and refraction from rough boundaries performed in order to develop the method of RNP

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Geoakustika; ispol'zovaniye zvuka i ultrazvuka v seysmologii, seysmorazvedke i gornom dele (Geoacoustics; the use of sound and ultrasound in seismology, seismic prospecting, and mining). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 58-62

TOPIC TAGS: seismic modeling, seismic prospecting, seismic wave, acoustic reflection, acoustic refraction

ABSTRACT: A short description is given of seismic modeling experiments and data-processing methods. Most of the research was conducted using two-dimensional models with various differently shaped boundaries (sinosoidal, semicircular, triangular, etc), i.e., with geometrically rough boundaries. Waves analogous to diffraction spectra of the highest order were registered, together with waves reflected from the middle plane of the boundaries (mirror type reflection). The properties of these waves and their usefulness in seismic prospecting are described. Investigations of reflection from physically rough boundaries with periodically variable coefficients of reflection have been initiated . The modeling of waves refracted from rough boundaries of liquid-

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6032730

solid models is briefly reviewed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 28Mar66/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

RYABINKIN, L.A.

L.A. Ryabinkin, one of a group of six authors of Obshchiy Kurs Razvedochnoy Geofiziki, Gostoptekhizdat, 1949.

SOROKIN, L.V., professor; URYSON, V.O., dotsent; RYABINKIN, L.A., dotsent; DOLITSKIY, V.A., dotsent; SOROKIN, L.V., redaktor; YERSHOV, P.R., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[A course on geophysical methods of prospecting for oil fields] Kurs geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki neftianykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1950. 473 p. (MIRA 9:11)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

URUPOV, A.K., aspirant; RYABINKIN, L.A., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh
nauk.

Multiple reflected and refracted waves as a factor decreasing the quality of seismic data on the Russian Platform. Trudy MNI no.12: 80-91 '53. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina (for Urupov)

(Seismology)

RYABIN'KIN, L.A.

GERM.

1528. Sorokin, L. W., Urysson, W. O., Rjabinkin, L. A., and Dolizkii, W. A., Textbook of geophysical methods for oil exploration [Lehrbuch der geophysikalischen Methoden zur Erkundung von Erdölvorkommen] (translated from Russian), Berlin, VEB Verlag Technik, 1953, 578 pp., 231 figs. DM 34.

This book, published in East Berlin, is intended to serve as a textbook in applied geophysics for geology students. It presents a reasonably comprehensive survey of four major methods of geophysical exploration for oil: gravitational, magnetic, electric, and seismic. The fifth and final section is devoted to the geological interpretation of geophysical observations. For each of the four methods, the physical background, typical apparatus, field methods, and computational procedures are described.

It may not be safe to assume that the book fully describes the true state of the art of geophysical prospecting as it existed in Soviet Russia, even at the time of original publication (1950)—any more than a similar work published elsewhere would—despite the fact that the book lauds the open scholarly approach of the Russians, as opposed to the secretive commercial attitude of the capitalists. For one example, in a discussion of the interpretation of gravity surveys the problem of determining depth of basement is covered by one sentence in which Soviet scholars are credited with learning how to find the interface between a surface layer and a half space of different density. For another example, the circuit diagrams of the seismic amplifiers are complete except for a "black box" containing the automatic gain-control circuitry.

([illegible])

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It is certainly not safe to assume that the history of the development of geophysical prospecting, as presented in this book, is correct even for Soviet Russia. The Russians are too intelligent not to have taken advantage of developments arising elsewhere, even though the lengthy discussions of priorities rarely mention non-Russian names. Apparently the German translator could stand only just so much of this; he added a footnote of his own to the history of seismology, just mentioning Mintrop as having started work in this field in 1919. Incidentally, despite the preoccupation with historical developments, the text is completely devoid of references, and the bibliography lists only fifteen items, all recent and all in Russian. Fortunately for the reader, the authors are technical men rather than skilled propagandists. The propaganda is easily recognized and ignored; it is scattered through the book in a few indigestible lumps and does not insidiously permeate the entire text.

The apparatus and methods described appear fairly conventional. In some respects they may be a little superior in performance or thoroughness to what we ordinarily employ; in others they are inferior. The average American geologist does not customarily use the calculus in discussing gravity problems, but he does have available gravimeters with a limiting sensitivity better than the 0.1 of 0.2 Milligal mentioned in this book. The discussion of seismic computations is quite extensive and thorough, but the physical and mathematical background material on wave propagation and the acoustical properties of the earth medium is quite meager. The discussion of electrical resistivity theory, apparatus, and methods is somewhat better balanced. Natural potential difference and electromagnetic induction observations are described briefly, with no time wasted on radio-frequency methods.

There are other less welcome omissions. The discussion of magnetic surveying apparatus and methods included no flux-gate equipment nor any aerial surveying. Offshore exploration methods are not included, although an example of results appears in a discussion of seismic sections. Radioactivity measurements are not mentioned, though perhaps this is just as well in view of the present state of the art in oil prospecting. Except for seismic velocity surveys, well logs and their correlation with other geophysical observations are not discussed. Reproducible seismic recording is only briefly mentioned as a promising method of the future. Apparently in 1950 the Russians were not much further advanced than the capitalists—at least as revealed in capitalist publications. The equipment and analysis methods described bear a remarkable resemblance to those of Rieber.

By and large, the authors of this book succeeded fairly well in what they set out to do: to provide a college textbook on geophysical prospecting for geology students. The variations from section to section in relative emphasis—as between theory, apparatus, methods of operation, and interpretation—is unfortunate, but perhaps inevitable from a plurality of authors. One might wish that a similar, though more up-to-date book were available in English.

F. G. Blake, Jr., USA

GURVICH, I.I.; RYABINKIN, L.A., redaktor; BABINTSEV, N.I., redaktor;
MALEK, Z.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Seismic prospecting] Seismorazvedka. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr, 1954. 342 p. (MLRA 7:9)
(Prospecting—Geophysical methods)

RYABINKIN, L.A.

KALENOV, Ye.N.; KOMAROV, S.G.; RYABINKIN, L.A.; SOKOLOV, V.A.; FEDORENKO, A.N.; SOROKIN, L.V., professor, doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, redaktor [deceased]; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[General course in the geophysical methods of prospecting for petroleum and gas deposits] Obshchii kurs geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki neftianykh i gazovykh mestorozhdenii. Izd. 2-e, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1954. 457 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:1)

(Petroleum geology) (Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

15-1957-3-3655

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, p 168 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ryabinkin, L. A.

TITLE: Laboratory Applications of the Regulated Directional Receiver of Seismic Waves (K laboratornomu primeneniyu reguliruyemogo napravlennogo priyema (RNP) seysmicheskikh voln)

PERIODICAL: Razved. i promysl. geofizika, 1955, Nr. 14, pp 13-20

ABSTRACT: General seismic records are subjected to preliminary processing and the photographic print obtained is treated by a photoelectric computer.

Card 1/1

RYABINKIN, L.A.; ZNAMENSKIY, V.V.

New data on recording multiple waves in seismic prospecting. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.geofiz. no.11:1316-1321 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut imeni I.M. Gubkina.
(Seismic waves) (Prospeding--Geophysical methods)

RYABINKIN, L.A.

Resolution principles applied to the controlled-direction technique of recording seismic waves. Prikl. geofiz. no.16:3-36 '57.
(Seismic waves) (MIRA 10:8)

RYABINKIN, L.A.

Controllable directional sensitivity recording of seismic waves and the resolving power principles of the method. Trudy MGI no.18:5-38 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Seismometry)

RYABINKIN, L.A.; NAPALKOV, Yu.V.; PUTIMTSEV, G.N.

Apparatus used for recording the controllable directional sensitivity of seismic waves. Trudy MNI no.18:76-107 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Seismometers)

RYABINKIN, L.A.

RYABINKIN, L.A.; NAPALKOV, Yu.V.

Methods for the interpretation of data obtained in controllable directional sensitivity recording. Trudy MNI no.18:108-127 '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

(Seismometry)

Ryabinkin, L.A.

ZNAMENSKIY, V.V.; RYABINKIN, L.A.

First experimental data on controllable directional sensitivity recording of seismic waves in the Aktiubinsk Province in the Ural Mountain region. Trudy MNI no.18:140-156 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Aktiubinsk Province--Seismometry)

RYABINKIN, L.A.; ZNAMENSKIY, V.V.

New data on recording short waves in seismographic geophysical exploration. Trudy MNI no.18:157-167 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Seismometry) (Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

Ryabinkin, L. A.

11(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2124

Mezhvuzovskoye soveshchaniye po voprosam novoy tekhniki v neftyanoy promyshlennosti. Moscow, 1956

Razvedka i razrabotka neftyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy; materialy soveshchaniya, tom. 1 (Prospecting and Development of Oil and Gas Deposits; Papers of the Inter-Vuz Conference on New Techniques in the Petroleum Industry, Vol 1) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 311 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Eds.: I. M. Murav'yev, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and V. N. Dakhnov, Professor, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences; Editorial Board: K. F. Zhigach, Professor (Resp. Ed.), I. M. Murav'yev, Professor, A. A. Tikhomirov, Candidate of Economical Sciences, V. I. Yegorov, Candidate of Economical Sciences, M. M. Charygin, Professor, F. F. Dunayev, Professor, N. I. Chernozhukov, Professor, Ye. M. Kuzmak, Professor, I. A. Charnyy, Professor, G. M. Panchenkov, Professor, V. N. Dakhnov, Professor, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, N. S. Nametkin, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, M. A. Almazov, Docent, V. N. Vinogradov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, V. I. Biryukov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, E. I. Tagiyev, and V. M. Gurevich; Executive Ed.: N. P. Dobrynina; Tech. Ed.: E. A. Mukhina.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and scientific personnel working in the petroleum industry and vtuzes. It may also serve as a textbook for advanced students of petroleum vtuzes.

COVERAGE: The book contains articles written by staff members of the Moscow, Groznyy, and Ufa Petroleum Institutes, the Kuybyshev and Azerbaydzhan Industrial Institutes, the UfNII (Ufa Scientific Research Institute), VNIIburneft' (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oil Drilling), KBNP (Design Office of Petroleum Instrument Making), the Bashneft Association (Bashkiriya Petroleum). These papers, read at the Mezhvuzy (Inter-Vuz) Scientific Conference, deal with new techniques in the petroleum industry introduced since 1956. Emphasis is given to the importance of efficient drilling, geophysical prospecting, working of oil and gas deposits, and the use of new devices employed in oil and gas exploitation. There are 52 references: 44 Soviet, and 8 English.

Zhigach, K. F., L. K. Mukhin, V. N. Demishev, and N. N. Goncharov [Moscow Petroleum Institute]. Petroleum-Base Drilling Fluids 92

The authors state that petroleum-base drilling fluids are being used to open productive horizons to maintain the penetration rate at the bottom-hole zone, and to increase the well output. The use of petroleum-base drilling fluids is particularly efficient for opening formations with high permeability and low pressure, where the absorption of a large amount of mud by the productive formation may prove dangerous. Petroleum-base drilling fluids also prove useful in opening formations with low permeability, particularly where the formation contains swelling clay. Petroleum-base drilling fluids produce good results in drilling under complex geological conditions and in drilling deep and directional wells.

Ryabinkin, L. A. [Moscow Petroleum Institute]. Revision of the RS Seismic Method and the Grouping Methods 159
The author describes the seismic RNP method recently developed at the Institute's seismic laboratory with the aid of the VNII (All-Union Research Institute) of Geophysics and passed on to the petroleum industry. He mentions the results obtained in field and laboratory testing while using a basic modification of the RNP method.

Abdullayev, R. A. [Azerbaydzhan Industrial Institute]. Precise and Approximate Methods for Interpretation of Travel-Time Curves of Reflected Waves 178
The author records several approximate and precise analytical and graphic methods for determining effective speeds with the use of travel-time curves of reflected waves.

Datskevich, A. A. [KBNP - Design Office for Petroleum Instrument Making]. Equipment of Automatic-Geophysical Field Stations 196
The author states that his KBNP office cooperates with the design offices of the Neftepribor (Petroleum Instrument), Geofizika (Geophysics), and the Mytishchinskiy Instrument-Making Plants in manufacturing the largest amount of new industrial geophysical equipment in the petroleum industry. Because of the large demand by the industry, the volume produced by the KBNP office was inadequate and production was doubled in 1957. The KBNP has an experimental plant, a model shop, and laboratories.

Dakhnov, V. N., and A. I. Kholin [Moscow Petroleum Institute]. On the Problem of Quantitative Evaluation of Residual Oil Saturation of a Reservoir Carried Out by Radioactive Methods 209
The authors state that the determination of the type of liquid saturating the formation reservoir encased in the well presents one of the major problems for advancing the technology of petroleum exploration. Constant observation of the movements and changes in water-oil contact in all wells is essential, and the radiometric method, developed between 1953 and 1955 at Laboratory Nr 1 of the MNI (Moscow Petroleum Institute), which helps determine the type of liquid saturating the formation, answers the purpose.

Barsukov, O. A. [Moscow Petroleum Institute]. Some Theoretical Problems on Neutron Methods for Separating Oil-bearing Formations From Water-bearing Formations 215
The author refers to the experiments conducted at the MNI and other organizations which contributed to the development of methods to separate oil-bearing from water-bearing formations; he describes several physical processes that take place during neutron study methods and presents pertinent evaluating calculations.

Charnyy, I. A. [Moscow Petroleum Institute]. One of the Integral Equations of the Filtration Theory and Some of its Applications 230
The author gives a detailed description and graphic calculations of an integral equation of the filtration theory.

Belash, P. M. [Moscow Petroleum Institute]. On Equations Used for Determining Yields 248
The author shows the connection between differential equations of filtration and the equations of yields.

Pykhachev, G. B. [Groznyy Petroleum Institute]. Determining Pressure of an Oil-bearing Formation Having a Low Gas Saturation 257
The author reviews filtration in mixed liquid and gas phase formations and submits equations.

Bagdasarov, S. Kh. [Kuybyshev Industrial Institute]. The Role and Significance of A Hydraulic Seal in Exploitation of Oil Deposits 266
The author is opposed to the exploitation of new deposits with dissolved gas in petroleum production under prevailing techniques during the initial period, particularly when it is intended to correct the condition by secondary methods. This system has been responsible for depleting many old petroleum deposits (Baku, Groznyy, Krasnodar, etc.).

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SOV/169-59-5-4520

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 5, p 36 (USSR)

3.9300

AUTHOR: Ryabinkin, L.A.

TITLE: Modification of the CDR Seismic Method and of the Grouping Methods

PERIODICAL: Materialy Mezhvuz. soveshchaniya po vopr. novoy tekhn. i neft. prom-sti, 1958, Vol 1, pp 159 - 177

ABSTRACT: The method of controlled directed reception(CDR)was developed in its main modification in the course of a number of years. The accumulated experience testifies to the high geological effectiveness of this method and allows the marking of the development ways of its various modifications and, particularly, of the correlation modification. The essence of the latter consists in successive summarizing the tracks of the seismograms with a shifting by one track. The number of bands summarized amounts to three up to six, and the summarized records are arranged side by side on a common tape. In this way, the cophasal criterion is added supplementarily to the amplitude criterion for disentangling the waves. This

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Modification of the CDR Seismic Method and of the Grouping Methods

summarization can be easily carried out after a simple remodeling of the present equipment. The grouping of the seismic receivers, in the case of large distances between them, represents a particular case of CDR corresponding to the case when the shift of the summarizing slits is absent, i.e., the perpendicular characteristic of directivity. From this follows the principal advantage of the correlation modification of CDR consisting in the possibility of varying the characteristic of directivity. By means of the CDR equipment, investigations X were carried out for reproduction of the grouping by 2, 3, 4, 5 devices per one channel for distances between the devices of 25 m. The comparison of the obtained records (grouping tapes) and the usual tapes of CDR (summation tapes) shows that the determination of the most effective parameters of the longitudinal grouping can be carried out by means of the CDR. Moreover, the CDR allows the separation of some other waves and the estimation of the degree of misrepresentation of the shape of waves singled out in the process of grouping. In this respect, the correlation modification of CDR can have still greater possibilities; this conception was expressed by Academician Gamburtsev.

V.P. Nomokonov

Card 2/2

GAMBURTSEV, Grigoriy Aleksandrovich [deceased]; BERZON, I.S., red.;
RYABINKIN, L.A., red.; YEPINAT'YEVA, A.M., red.; PASECHNIK,
I.P., red.; RIZNICHENKO, Yu.V., red.; DOBRYNINA, N.P., vedushchiy
red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Principles of seismic prospecting] Osnovy seismorazvedki. Izd.2.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,
1959. 377 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods) (Seismic waves)

RYABINKIN, L. A., GODIN, Y. N., POLSHKOV, M. K., FEDYNSKIY, V. V., and
FOTIADY, E. E.

"Progress of Geophysical Methods of Prospecting for Oil and Gas in the USSR."

Report submitted at the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, 30 May - 5 June, 1959. New York City.

RYABINKIN, L.A.

Using reproducible photographic records in seismic prospecting.
Trudy MINKHiGP no.24:95-106 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Photography--Scientific application) (Seismic prospecting)

GURVICH, Il'ya Isidorovich; RYABINKIN, Lev Aleksandrovich, kand.tekhn.nauk,
dotsent, retsenzent, red.; KUZ'MINA, N.N., vedushchiy red.;
MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Seismic prospecting] Seismicheskaia razvedka. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 504 p.
(Seismic prospecting) (MIRA 14:2)

RYABINKIN, L.A.

Diffracted waves separated by the controlled directional sensitivity method. Trudy MINKHiGP no.26:3-17 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Seismic prospecting)

S/169/61/000/012/022/089
D228/D305

AUTHORS: Ryabinkin, L. A., and Serdobol'skiy, L. A.

TITLE: The seismic surveying of structures for underground gas reservoirs

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 12, 1961, 29, abstract 12A281 (V sb. Razvitiye gaz. prom-sti SSSR. M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1960, 338-344)

TEXT: An example is described of application of the method of controllable directed reception (CDR) during the seismic surveying of structures for underground gas reservoirs at the eastern edge of the Russian Platform. A laboratory modification of CDR was used to decipher seismic material obtained in the Ketovo and Ubezhitsa areas of the Gorkiy region. For the Ketovo area, a more complete section was successfully obtained by means of CDR than was the case with the data of usual seismic survey-

Card 1/2

RYABINKIN, L.A.

Correlation modifications of the controlled directional sensitivity method. Trudy MINKHiGP no.26:18-27 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Seismic prospecting)

RYABINKIN, L.A.; NAPALKOV, Yu.V.; PUTIMTSEV, G.N.

Modern apparatus for the controlled directional sensitivity method. Trudy MINKHiGP no.26:28-39 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Seismometers)

RYABINKIN, L.A.; ZNAMENSKIY, V.V.

Some characteristics of materials obtained by the use of the controlled directional sensitivity method in the Aktyubinsk area of the Ural Mountain region. Trudy MINKHiGP no.26:67-82 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Aktyubinsk Province--Seismic prospecting)

RYABINKIN, L.A.; ZNAMENSKIY, V.V.; PECHENKIN, Ye.S.

Using the controlled directional sensitivity method of seismic prospecting in the Aktyubinsk area of the Ural Mountain region. Trudy MINKhiGP no.26:113-145 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Aktyubinsk Province--Seismic prospecting)

RYABINKIN, L.A.

Results achieved and prospects for the use of the controlled directional sensitivity method. Trudy MINKHiGP no.31:106-117 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Seismic prospecting)

TRIGUBOV, A.V.; RYABINKIN, L.A.

Summation characteristics of seismograms obtained by the controlled directional sensitivity method and resulting from superimposition of low-velocity intensive interference waves. Trudy MINKHiGP no.31:153-160 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Seismic prospecting)

FEDYNSKIY, V.V., red.; DAKHNOV, V.N., red.; VASIL'YEV, V.G., red.; KALENOV, Ye.N., red.; KOMAROV, S.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; POLSHKOV, M.K., red.; RYABINKIN, L.A., red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual for geophysicists in four volumes] Spravochnik geofizika v chetyrekh tomakh. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.2. [Geophysical methods of well logging] Geofizicheskie metody issledovaniia skvazhin. Pod red. S.G.Komarova. 1961. 760 p. (MIRA 14:11)

(Oil well logging)

S/169/62/000/007/039/149
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Kotlyarevskiy, B. V. and Ryabinkin, L. A.

TITLE: Status of seismic surveying and the course of its subsequent development

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 24, abstract 7A156 (V sb. Sostoyaniye i perspektivy razvitiya geofiz. metodov poiskov i razvedki polezn. iskopayemykh, M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 207-213)

TEXT: The role of seismic surveying in the general complex of geophysical investigations in the USSR is steadily increasing. In 1965, the share of seismic operations will comprise 56% of the total volume of geophysical investigations as compared with 42% in 1958. Data are given about the distribution of the volumes of seismic work by various departments and organizations on the territory of the RSFSR and other republics. The main problems being solved by seismic surveying are considered. More than 80% of the volume of seismic work is connected with seeking and studying in detail the

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S/169/62/000/007/039/149
Status of seismic ... D228/D307

structures in sedimentary formations that are perspective in respect of their oil and gas content. About 14% of the volume of work falls on regional surveys; the aim of these is to explain major peculiarities in the geologic structure of extensive territories and to characterize the behavior of the sedimentary cover, the basement, and, in separate cases, deeper crustal layers. The rapid development of seismic surveying in post-war years has resulted in its geologic effectiveness being considerably increased. This conclusion is confirmed by examples of the successful application of seismic surveying in Azerbaydzhan, the North Caucasus, the Dneprovsko-Donetskaya Depression, the Volgo-Ural'skaya district, Turkmeniya, Uzbekistan, and so forth. A series of indices, characterizing the effectiveness of seismic surveying, is cited. The main changes and achievements in the development of seismic survey procedure are reviewed. These are connected with the introduction of the correlation-refraction method, controllable set reception, and mass spatial soundings and with improvements in the marine and the fluvial modifications. The perspectiveness of widely using alternating and transverse waves is mentioned. The chief direction for the improve-

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ment of seismic surveying is the mass application of intermediate magnetic recording. At the same time it is necessary to develop ways of automatically interpreting the resulting data. One of the most important problems is to improve the method of seeking gentle structures of the platform type. The effectiveness of seismic surveying in complex platform environments can be substantially increased by developing and introducing technical means and methodical procedures that are new in principle. In conclusion, new geologic problems, arising in the course of the fulfillment of the seven-year plan, are indicated, and the main directions in the field of the technical reequipment and renovation of seismic surveying procedure are outlined. /Abstracter's note: Complete translation./

S/169/62/000/007/037/149
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Ryabinkin, L. A.

TITLE: Main physical and geologic results of applying the controllable set reception method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 23, abstract 7A154 (V sb. Sostoyaniye i perspektivy razvitiya geofiz. metodov poiskov i razvedki polezn. iskopayemykh, M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 219-225)

TEXT: An important pecularitiy of the method of controllable set reception (CSR), which is the cause of its high geologic effectiveness, is the fact that it can study the fine seismic wave structure determined by the nature of geologic boundaries. As field observations and laboratory modelling experiments show, CSR permits the distinguishing of waves from boundaries, giving no correlatively persistent reflection by virtue of their roughness or unequal definition. Many different types of waves -- multiple reflected-refracted and multiple reflected waves, diffracted waves, etc. which

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Main physical and ... S/169/62/000/007/037/149
D228/D307

could not always be investigated in the customary seismic surveying modification -- have been distinguished and studied by means of CSR. The geologic results of the application of CSR in many areas break down into two groups. In regions with a complex tectonic structure (Aktyubinskoye Priural'ye, Belorussia, Bashkirskoye Priural'ye, Sakhalin) CSR allowed waves, reflected from discordant boundaries or diffracted on indigenous local inhomogeneities of the geologic section, to be resolved together with those from non-mirror-like geologic boundaries. This led to a considerably more accurate definition of the seismic profiles and to the exposure of new structural elements. CSR is being successfully employed in the same regions to discover and trace fault dislocations. The results obtained in areas with platform conditions are less effective. Here too, however, CSR opens new possibilities for studying wave-interferences, exposing unconformities and taperings, and obtaining data on territories that are unfavorable for the execution of the customary methods of seismic surveying. /Abstracter's note: Complete translation./

Card 2/2

S/169/62/000/005/016/093
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Godin, Yu. N., Polshkov, M. K., Ryabinkin, L. A., Fedynskiy, V. V. and Fotiadi, E. E.

TITLE: Development of geophysical methods of prospecting for oil and gas in the USSR

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1962, 23-24, abstract 5A181 (V sb. 5-y Mezhdunar. neft. kongress, v. I, M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 237-256)

TEXT: A report is given about the extent of geophysical operations and about the geographic disposition of geophysical parties on USSR territory. The main achievements in the procedure and the technique of geophysical investigations are considered. These include the development of: A magnetometer, based on the principle of free nuclear induction; a quartz gravimeter with increased damping; a gradiometer; the procedure and the apparatus of the telluric content and magnetotelluric measurement methods; portable seismic stations; fluvial seismic prospecting; marine seismic prospecting, in which

Card 1/2

RYABINKIN, L. A.

Dissertation defended for the degree for the degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences at the Joint Scientific Council of the Geophysical Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR--Earth Physics, Atmospheric Physics, and Applied Geophysics in 1962:

"Physical and Geological Foundation for the Seismic Method of Controlled Directed Procedure (RNP)."

Vest. Akad. Nauk. SSSR. No. 4, Moscow, 1963, pages 119-145

ZNAMENSKIY, V.V.; RYABINKIN, L.A.; PETROV, L.V.; VARTANOV, S.P.; GAGEL'GANTS, A.A.; KOTLYAREVSKIY, B.V.; LOZOVSKAYA, I.F.; LYAKHOVITSKIY, F.M.; MAR'IN, N.I.; OSTROVSKIY, V.D.; PARIYSKAYA, G.N.; RIKHTER, V.I.; RUBO, V.V.; SLUTSKOVSKIY, A. I.; TARUTS, G.M.; TURCHANENKO, N.M.; SHMIDT, N.G.; SHNEYERSON, M.B.; GURVICH, I.I., red.; BORUSHKO, T.I., red.izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Instructions for seismic prospecting]Instruktsiia po seismorazvedke. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 95 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.)Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr. (Seismic prospecting)

RYABINKIN, Lev Aleksandrovich; NAPALKOV, Yuriy Viktorovich; ZNAMENSKIY, Vladimir Vyacheslavovich; VOSKRESENSKIY, Yuriy Nikolayevich; RAPOPORT, Miron Borisovich; ZHUGACH, K.F., prof., otv.red.; PERSHINA, YE.[illegible]., vedushchiy,red.; MURAV'YEV, I.M., prof., red.; TAGIYEV, E.I., prof., red.; BAKIROV, E.A., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; CHARYGIN, M.M., prof., red.; DUNAYEV, F.F., prof., red.; CHARNYY, I.A., prof., red.; CHERNOZHUKOV, N.I., prof., red.; KUZMAK, YE.M., prof., red.; DAKHNOV, V.N., prof., red.; PANCHENKOV, G.M., prof., red.; NAMETKIN, N.S., prof, red.; ALMAZOV, N.A., dotsent, red.; TIKHOMIROV, A.A., kand.ekon. nauk, red.; BIRYUKOV, V.I., kand.tkehn.nauk, red.; YEGOROV, V.I., kand. ekon.nauk, red.; GUREVICH, V.M., red.; YAKOVLEVA, Z.I., tekhn.red.

[Theory and practice of the controlled directional sensitivity method] Teoriia i praktika seismicheskogo metoda RNP. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo. neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. 1962. 293 p. (Moscow. Institut neftekhimicheskoi i gazovoi promyshlennosti. Trudy, no.39).
(MIRA 15:12)

(Seismic prospecting)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6278

Ryabinkin, Lev Aleksandrovich, Yuriy Viktorovich Napalkov, Vladimir Vyacheslavovich Znamenskiy, Yuriy Nikolayevich Voskresenskiy, and Miron Borisovich Rapoport.

Teoriya i praktika seysmicheskogo metoda RNP (Theory and Practice of of the Seismic Method of Controlled Directional Reception). Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 293 p. (Series: Moscow. Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti. Trudy, vyp. 39). 3000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya RSFSR, and Moskovskiy ordena trudovogo krasnogo znameni Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. I. M. Gubkina.

Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: K. F. Zhigach, Professor, I. M. Muravyev, Professor, E. I. Tagiyev, Professor, E. A. Bakirov, Candiate of Geological and Mineral Sciences, M. M. Charygin, Professor, F. F. Dunayev, Professor, I. A. Charnyy, Professot, N. I. Chernozhukov,

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Theory and Practice (Cont.) SOV/6278

Professor, Ye. M. Kuzmak, Professor, V. N. Dakhnov, Professor, G. M. Panchenkov, Professor, N. S. Nametkin, Professor, N. A. Almazov, Docent, A. A. Tikhomirov, Candidate of Economic Sciences, V. I. Biryukov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, V. I. Yegorov, Candidate of Economic Sciences, and V. M. Gurevich; Executive Ed.: Ye. G. Pershina; Tech. Ed.: Z. I. Yakovleva.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for engineers and geologists concerned with seismic prospecting for oil and gas. It may also serve as a manual for seismic exploration with the method of controlled directional reception.

COVERAGE: The book outlines the method of controlled directional reception of seismic waves (RNP) used in geophysical prospecting. Problems connected with this method are analyzed with special emphasis on the problem of resolving power. There are 126 references: 114 Soviet, 11 English, 1 German.

Card 2/2

ZNAMENSKIY, V.V., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; RYABINKIN, L.A., dots., kand. tekhn.nauk, otv. red.

[Prospecting geophysics; methodological handbook of laboratory and practical problems for correspondence students majoring in "Geophysical methods of prospecting for mineral deposits"] Razvedochnaia geofizika; metodicheskoe rukovodstvo po laboratornym i prakticheskim zaniatiiam dlia studentov-zaochnikov po spetsial'nosti "Geofizicheskie metody razvedki mestorozhdenii poleznykh iskopaemykh." Moskva, Rosvuzizdat, 1962. 22 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Prospecting—Geophysical methods)

5

KOMAROV, S.G., POLSHKOV, M.K., RYABINKIN, L.A., SERGEYEV, L.A., FEDYNSKIY, V.V.

"Progress in geophysical methods of prospecting for oil and gas."

Abstract. The paper outlines the results of the development of geophysical prospecting in the USSR for the past three years. A short description is given of the instruments and technique applied in seismic, electrical, gravity, magnetic and logging surveys both in prospection and exploration of structures and in investigations of direct prospecting for oil and gas fields.

Illustrations are supplemented showing geological results of application of up-to-date methods and instruments of geophysical investigations.

The paper shows great significance of geophysical investigations in studies of geological structure of regions and in prospecting for oil and gas fields in the USSR.

repret to be submitted for the 6th World Petroleum Congress, Frankfurt, West Germany, 19-26 June 1963.

RYABINKIN, L. A.

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ALEKSEYEV, F.A., POLSHKOV, M.K., RYABINKIN, L.A.

Progress in geophysical prospecting for petroleum and gas in the USSR (1959-1962)

Report to be submitted for the Sixth World Petroleum Congress, Frankfurt, 16-26 June 63

GURVICH, Il'ya Isidorovich; RYABINKIN, L.A., red.

[Seismic prospecting] Seismorazvedka. Izd.2., i dop. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 439 p. (MIRA 17:11)

RYABINKIN, L.A.

Concerning the control of seismic wave recording and present-day use of the controlled directional sensitivity method. Trudy MINKHiGP no.50:3-14 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

Inst. [illegible] [illegible]

RYABINKIN, L.A.

Gas-oil reconnaissance geophysics. Neft. khoz. 42 no.9/10:118-121 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

L 56674-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Peb GW
ACCESSION NR: AP5017853

UR/0286/65/000/011/0086/0086
550.834
550.340.827

14
B

AUTHOR: Rapoport, M. B.; Ryabinkin, L. A.

TITLE: A method for making seismograms by controlled directional reception of seismic waves. Class 42, No. 171602

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 86

TOPIC TAGS: seismography, electronic measurement

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A method of making seismograms by controlled directional reception of seismic waves. The process is accelerated and the equipment is simplified by feeding the signals of the individual traces of the seismogram which are being reproduced through channels to a number of recorders where these signals are inscribed on a material which can be stored. The inclination of the recorder line to the recording direction varies with the change in the number of the channel being integrated, so that the signals are stored in various locations on the tape with various displacements. 2. A modification of this method

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L 63029-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Peb GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5016687

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550.834.3

15
14
B

AUTHORS: Ryabinkin, L. A.; Voskresenskiy, Yu. N.

TITLE: The role of irregularities of seismic interfaces during the formation of head waves on these surfaces

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika zemli, no. 1, 1965, 31-41

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, wave reflection, interface, surface roughness

ABSTRACT: This article contains some theoretical discussions and some experimental data on model setups concerning formation and recording of waves on surfaces with periodic irregularities. Two specific cases are considered: the formation of glancing waves as incident waves fall on such a surface, and the formation of head waves as glancing waves move along the irregular interface. The simple geometry controlling the generation of head waves and glancing waves is discussed, and the authors point out that the ratio λ/l controls the existence of such waves (λ is the length of the wave and l is the period of the irregular surface). There exists an interval in which secondary reflected waves may form but not secondary glancing or head waves. This interval is expressed by $2 > \left|m\frac{\lambda_1}{l}\right| > 1 + \frac{v_1}{v_2}$, where m is the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016687

order of the secondary wave and v_1 and v_2 are the wave velocities in the two media forming the interface. This explains why some surfaces may be rough for one kind of wave and mirror smooth for the other. The formation of secondary head and glancing waves is demonstrated experimentally with an ultrasonic three-dimensional liquid-solid model. It is concluded that irregularities of an interface may have been the cause of much unsatisfactory correlation with refracted waves in the early days of using this method, when filtering techniques for reflected waves were applied to the filtering of refracted waves. It is noted that although the use of regulated directional reception is desirable for resolving refracted waves, difficulties may be encountered because of inadequate development of methods for using the non-specular component. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 17 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. I. M. Gubkina (Moscow Institute of the Petroleum Chemistry and Gas Industry)

SUBMITTED: 10Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACC NR: [illegible]

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0095/0095

INVENTOR: [illegible], [illegible] A.; Rapoport, M. B.; Veksler, B. Ye.; Malinskiy, [illegible] A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for summing seismic signals. Class 42, No. 184468

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 95

TOPIC TAGS: seismologic instrument, magnetic recording

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for summing seismic signals, containing a magnetic drum with reproducing heads, signal amplifiers, step probes, a summing delay line, a summed signal amplifier, a chart recorder, a chart drum, and a time relay. To speed the processing and analysis of material with production of grouped tapes, the coil of the step probe switching the magnitude of the summation time shift is connected through a pulse frequency divider to the coil of the step probe switching the summation base center (see Fig. 1). To obtain summed tapes with the summation base length increased in time, the extremes of the summed channels are connected to the delay line by relay contacts controlled by the time relay.

UDC: 550.340.19

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP6029934

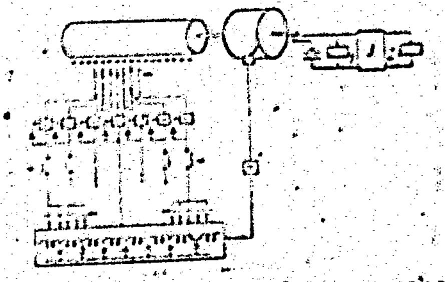

Fig. 1. 1 and 2 - coils of step probes; 3 - frequency divider; 4 - relay contacts

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 29Jul65

ACC NR: AP6021459 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/011/0080/0080

INVENTOR: Ryabinkin, L. A.; Raykher, L. D.; Rapoport, M. B.; Benderskiy, V. Ya.; Chervonskiy, M. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for adding seismic signals. Class 42, No. 182352

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 80

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, light modulation, nonelectric signal equipment, signal processing

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for adding seismic signals by synchronous storage on a light sensitive layer exposed by a long writing line with successive brightness modulation by signals which are reproduced channel by channel. The procedure is designed for addition of reflected signals with hyperbolic cophase axes. During reproduction of each channel, the writing line is rotated through an angle which is determined by the time of arrival of the waves, their rate of propagation and the distance from the point of the explosion to the point of reception.

SUB CODE: 09, 08/ SUBM DATE: 17Apr65

Card 1/1 UDC: 550.340.19

RYABINKIN, L.N.; ALEKSANDROV, K.S.

Method of visualizing sounds produced ty mosquitoes. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.3:485-487 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.
(Insect sounds) (Mosquitoes)

ALEKSANDROV, K.S.; RYABINKIN, L.N.

Elastic properties of ammonium dihydrophosphate and the Laval-Raman theory of elasticity. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.6:1298-1300 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.V.Shubnikovym.

(Elasticity)
(Ammonium phosphate)

RYABINKIN, V.P., inzh.

Hard facing large components with L62 brass-steel alloy. Sudostroenie
24 no.3:58-59 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Hard facing) (Steel alloys)

RYABINKIN, V.P., inzh.; RUL'KOV, S.V., inzh.

Cold welding of cast iron. Svar. proizv. no.2:37-42 F '59.
(MIRA 12:1)

1.Zavod "Krasnoye Sormovo" imeni A.A. Zhdanova.
(Cast iron--Welding)

25(5) SOV/135-59-8-20/24

AUTHOR: Ryabirkin, V.P., Engineer

TITLE: Scientific Production Meeting in Gor'kiy

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 8, pp 44-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From March 3-4, 1959, the united welding departments of the district administrations of the NTO of the MAShPROM and the NTO of the SUDPROM and the welding department of the technical-economical council of the Gor'kiy economic district had a scientific-production meeting in Gor'kiy on the questions: "Situation and Prospects for Further Development in Welding Engineering in the Plants of the Gor'kiy Economic District". 14 lectures were held. A.I. Gulyayev, who held the main lecture, mentioned that there are still plants in the district which do not give sufficient attention to the development in welding engineering. He talked about electric slag welding, which should be developed and introduced in the production, of shielded-arc welding of fast-wearing parts by build-up weld, of automation and mechanization of the welding processes, and

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of the centralized production of electrodes and fluxes. Engineer G.F. Zasedatelev ("Krasnoye Sormovo" works) talked about the situation of welding in his plant. He mentioned that automatic and semi-automatic welding with flux is a very important technological process in the production of casings, which amounts to 60% in ship-building and 70-80% in the building of chemical appliances. In his speech: "Mechanization and Automation of Welding in the Gor'kiy Autoworks" the Engineer S.I. Rusakov reported his experiences in the field of complex mechanization and automation of welding and of assembling line production. He pointed to the fact that in the plant interchangeable devices for contact-spot welding of complicated weldments of different size of car-bodies were developed and widely used, which make it possible to weld up to 250 spots at a time. The Docent of the Gor'kiy Polytechnical Institute, B.I. Tarnov, talked about the situation of welding in the "Teplokhod" works. He said that great attention was given in plant to the automatic welding with formation of the seam with red-copper cross-heads, Scientific Production Meeting in Gor'kiy SOV/135-59-8-20/24

the introduction of CO_2-shielded arc welding, the mechanization and introduction of assembly lines for the production of electrodes for the arc welding, and other problems. Engineer G.V. Nazarov ("Krasnoye Sormovo") reported about the work which was carried out by the welding laboratory of the plant together with the Institute for Electric Arc Welding imeni Ye. O. Paton, to introduce electric slag welding with low-alloy electrodes. A lot of metal can be saved by it. Engineer A.F. Novikov talked about "Friction Welding and Its Application in the Gor'kiy Autoworks". N.I. Kuzovkova reported experiences with build-up welding for repair jobs and the production of stamps. Candidate of Technical Sciences M.M. Pariseyev (Gor'kiy Polytechnical Institute) talked about "Duties in the Field of Instruction of Specialists and Improving the Training of the Staffs". At the meeting an exhibition of scientific-production literature on welding was shown.

Card 3/3

RYABINKIN, V.P., inzh.; ZASEDATELEV, G.F., inzh.

Mechanizing processes of welding sections of the superstructure on diesel-powered loose-cargo ships. Sudostroenie 25 no.9:47-54 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Ships--Welding)

25(1,5) SOV/125-12-4-7/18

AUTHORS: Makara, A.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Novikov, I.V., Nazarov, G.V., Ryabinkin, V.I., and [illegible], Engineers

TITLE: Working out the Technology of "Electric Slag Welding" of Shells, Made of Medium Alloyed Steel Type AK

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1959, Vol 12, Nr 4, pp 55-65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article presents the results of investigations, made in the Institute for Electric Welding and the "Krasnoye Sormovo" Plant. To weld the steel AK complex alloyed wires type EI 581 and EI 616 are used. The content of dangerous elements as carbon, sulphur, phosphorus in the weld is small, because there are very small amounts of them in the basic metal and in the metal of the electrode-wire. To weld AK-steel with a thickness of 50 mm following conditions were chosen: electrode feed rate: 180-200 m/h; arc-voltage: 54-55 V; welding-current: 400-440 A; depth of the slag-tub: 45-50 mm; dry-boom: 60-60 mm; diameter of

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SOV/125-12-4-7/18

Working out the Technology of "Electric Slag Welding" of Shells, Made of Medium Alloyed Steel Type AK

electrode-wire: 3mm; welding-clearance 25-28 mm; speed of welding: 0.7-0.8 m/h. Alternation current. The chemical consistence of the electrode wire is shown in schedule 1. Investigation of the macro- and micro-structure of the weld showed a coarse crystalline structure, which disappeared after heat-treatment. For electric-slag-welding the apparatus type A-372-R (Figure 10) is used. There are 7 photographs, 2 graphs, 4 diagrams and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena trudovogo krasnogo znameni institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Institute of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor for Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton AN UkrSSR) Gor'kovskiy zavod "Krasnoye Sormovo" (Gorkiy Plant "Krasnoye Sormovo")

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1958

Card 2/2

GULYAYEV, Anatoliy Ivanovich; RYABINKIN, Vladimir Pavlovich; KNYAZEV, V.V., red.; ISUPOVA, Ye.F., tekhn. red.

[Automatic control and mechanization of welding processes] Avtomatizatsiia i mekhanizatsiia protsessov svarki. Gor'kii, Gor'kovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 116 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Welding—Equipment and supplies) (Automatic control)

RYABINKIN, V.P., inzh.

New developments in the mechanization and automatization of
welding at the Zhdanov "Krasnoye Sormovo" Plant. Svar. proizv.
no.10:12-14 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Gorkiy—Shipyards—Equipment and supplies)
(Ships—Welding)

S/135/63/000/003/005/011
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Ryabinkin, V. P., Pan'shin, O. N., Engineers

TITLE: Automatic hardfacing of ship parts with austenitic steels

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 3, 1963, 18 - 22

TEXT: An investigation was made with the participation of O. K. Nogovitsin, A. S. Soluyanov, I. A. Nenayezdnikov, on the automatic submerged-arc hardfacing with austenitic materials of sealing and friction surfaces of type AK (AK) alloyed steel parts. Chrome-nickel wire CB-04 X19 H 11M 3 (Sv-04Kh19N11M3) (X18 H 11M) (Kh18N11M), and CB -08 X19 H 9 Φ 2C 2 (Sv-08Kh19N9F2S2) (ЭИ606) (EI606) in combination with flux AH -26 (AN-26) were used. The results of tests were compared with data from analogous tests made with manual welding using ЭA-400/10 (EA-400/10) electrodes. Multi-layer or angular-lead hardfacing was performed with forged 120 x 120 x 250 mm plates. The investigations concerned: hot-crack sensitivity, chemical composition, corrosion resistance, mechanical properties of the hardfaced metal; metallographical analysis of the hardfaced metal; proneness of the metal in the fusion zone to lamination and

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ALEKSANDROV, A.; RYABINKIN, Ye.

Experience in operating the propelling motor installation on the diesel electric ship "General Azi Aslanov." Mor. flot 16 no.12:15-17 D '56.

(MLRA 10:2)

1. Starshiy mekhanik dizel'-elektrokhoda "General Azi Aslanov" (for Aleksandrov) 2. Vtoroy elektromekhanik dizel'-elektrokhoda "General Azi Aslanov" (for Ryabinkin).

(Ship propulsion, Electric)

("General Azi Aslanov" (Ship))

ACC NR: AP7000316 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/022/0051/0051

INVENTOR: Ryabini Yu. A.; Bil'gil'deyev, Yu. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for addition of distributed signals. Class 21, No. 188540

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 22, 1966, 51

TOPIC TAGS: adder, electronic signal, electronic circuit, binary logic, SIGNAL RECEPTION, COINCIDENCE CIRCUIT

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device which adds distributed signals. The device consists of binary registers, data analyzers, and control switches. To reduce the number of incorrectly received signals the device contains a reversibel counter, coincidence circuits, and inverters. The output of the first coincidence circuit is connected to the inputs of the second and third. The second inputs of the second and third coincidence circuits connect to the first and second outputs of the reversible counter. The output of the second coincidence circuit joins the input of the first control switch, and the output of the third control circuit feeds into the input of the second control switch. The output of the first data analyzer is connected, through the first inverter, to the first input of the reversible counter; the output of the second data analyzer is connected, through the second inverter, to the second input of the reversible counter.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 23Aug65

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.396.49

SEMICONDUCTORS

Ryabinkin, Yu. S.

"Equilibrium Distribution of the Potential, Field, and Carrier Concentration on Fused-In Junctions", by E.I. Adirovich, Yu.S. Ryabinkin and K.V. Temko, Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, No 1, January 1958, pp 55-66.

The authors show that the thermodynamic equilibrium distribution of the potential, field, and carrier concentration cannot be solved in general by the Shockley method (Bell System Technical Journal, Vol 28, pages 435, 1949), i.e., by neglecting the concentration of the electrons and holes in the junction region compared with the concentration of the dominating impurities, except in special cases, and proceed to give a mathematical formulation and a general solution to the problem.

Card 1/1

RYABINKIN, Yu.S.

Newly developed high-frequency transistors. Usp. fiz. nauk. 6 no.4: 689-719 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Transistors)

RYABINKIN, YU.S

57-1-9/30

AUTHORS: Adirovich, E. I., Ryabinkin, Yu. S., Temko, K. V.

TITLE: The Equilibrium Distribution of Field Potential and of the Concentration of the Charge Carriers on Fused-In Junctions(Ravnovesnoye raspredeleniye potentsiala, polya i kontsentratsiy nositeley zaryada na vplavlennykh perekhodakh).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 1, pp. 55-66 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: First the authors show that the problem of the thermodynamic equilibrium distribution of the potential, of the field and of the concentration of mavable charge carriers in a general case can not be solved according to the method of W. Shockley (ref.1) i.e. by means of neglecting the concentration of electrons and holes within the range of transition in comparison to the concentration of the dominating admixtures. Then the mathematic formulation and the general solution of the problem are given. The problem of the distribution of the potential, of the field and of the concentration of charge carriers in a semiconductor with one p-n or p-i- transition at thermodynamic equilibrium leads to the finding of a solution for the equation of Shockley

$$\frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} = 2\,\mathrm{sh}\Psi - N(x)$$

for the potential (1) under corresponding

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The Equilibrium Distribution of Field Potential and of the Concentration of the Charge Carriers on Fused-In Junctions. 57-1-5/30

boundary conditions. For the case where the outer contacts are sufficiently faraway from the p-n transition the solution of the equation (1) must be found on the whole infinite straight $(-\infty < x < \infty)$. By means of a double integration the solution of the problem is given in form of a inversion function (equations (16) and (17) and such the solution of the problem is led back for the completely general case to a quadrature. This result is also valid if the concentration of the recombination centers (traps) in the semiconductor are great and the volume charge connected with these centers is contained in the Poisson equation. The equation (18) is put down for this case. In the next chapter the p-i transition is investigated and the authors show that the potential distribution in the semiconductor of the i-type can be expressed in elementary functions. In a p-semiconductor an immediate integration can not be carried out and the authors show that within this range the potential $\Psi(x)$ can be approximated with a sufficient degree of exactness by an exponential magnitude independent from the alloy-degree of the semiconductor. In the third chapter the p-n transition is investigated. The general solution for a p-n transition is expressed by the obtained equations(16) and (17). The authors show that an exponential approximation in the semiconductor of the p-type remains in all cases

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The Equilibrium Distribution of Field Potential and of the Concentration of the Charge Carriers on Fused -In Junctions. 57-1-9/30

where the degree of alloy of the p-range exceeds that of the n-range by more than one order of magnitude, i.e. practically in almost all real cases. For real conditions the semiconductor of the n-type is divided into three ranges and approximation formulae are given for them. Diagrams are enclosed for the determination of the position of p-n transitions in dependence on the concentration of admixtures in semiconductors of the n- and p-type. The more exact solution of the equation (1) and the calculation of the position of p-n transitions was carried out by means of an electronic computing machine of the "Strela-3" type. There are 9 figures, 4 tables, and 4 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

RYABINKIN, Yu.S.

Effect of the electric field intensity on a current limited by the space charge in dielectrics and semiconductors. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.10:2989-2997 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

AUTHOR: Ryabinkin, Yu. S. SOV/53-65-4-6/13

TITLE: New Equipment and Measuring Methods (Novyye pribory i metody izmereniy), Modern High-Frequency Transistors (Sovremennyye vysokochastotnyye tranzistory)

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, 1958, Vol. 65, Nr 4, pp. 689 - 719 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author first gives a short survey on development and mode of operation of the transistors; furthermore he discusses the method of double diffusion (after Tannenbaum and Lee, Refs 40, 41) diffusion coefficients for Ge and Si with various donors and acceptors, distribution of concentration in Ge for donor- and acceptor-impurities). The next section deals with the formation of the p-n-p- and of the n-p-n-structure basing upon the diversity of the segregation coefficients of the donor- and acceptor-impurities (dependence of the segregation coefficient on the pull velocity, the method of the reciprocal fusion (obratnoye plavleniye), the method of the oriented unilateral recrystallisation, the method of "freezing in" impurities (Ref 53), the method

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of internal diffusion). In the next section the surface barrier triodes are discussed in great detail. Further in short are mentioned: Triodes of the type p-n-i-p and n-p-i-n (Refs 72,73), semiconductor tetrodes, and finally the particulars of triodes with a narrow basis ($W < 10^{-3}$ cm) with a table giving the parameters of various high-frequency transistors of several types. Non-Soviet sources are employed almost exclusively. There are 10 figures, 7 tables, and 81 references, 25 of which are Soviet.

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AUTHOR: Ryabinkin, Yu.S.

TITLE: Distribution of the Potential, Field and Current-carrier Concentration in the Region of Strong Fields in Alloyed p-n-Junctions and pin-structures. I.

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1960, Nr 1, pp 93 - 103 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A unidimensional model of an alloyed p-n-junction is investigated under the assumption that the injection levels are low and the biasing voltages have the reverse polarity. The concentration distribution of the excess impurities in alloyed p-n-junctions is in the form:

$$N = \begin{cases} N_n, & X > 0 \\ N_p, & X < 0 \end{cases} \qquad (1.1)$$

where N_n and N_p denote the donor and acceptor concentrations, respectively, and $X = 0$ is the alloying boundary. In the space-charge region for $X < 0$, it can be assumed that $S = \text{const}$ (S is the drift velocity) and that the boundary of the layer of the space charge is $X = X_p$.

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